American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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☞Communications from our friends "W. G. H." of Baltimore county, and C. N. Bement, of Albany, will appear in our next. We have laid off for insertion a valuable Report by the latter gentleman, made to the State Agricultural Society of New York, on Swine—we shall publish it at early day.

☞We copied some weeks since from the "Silk Grower," an article on the "cost of raising sugar beets", which we now find should have been credited to the "Yankee Farmer." We had overlooked it in the latter paper, and finding it in the former, considered it as original there.

☞The Suspension—The banks at the South and West, as far as the intelligence of the suspension in Philadelphia had reached, at our latest accounts, have generally suspended specie payments—there are a few exceptions. The banks of N. York and all east of it, with the exception of those of Providence, R. I. continued to pay specie.

☞The late intelligence from England, per the Liverpool steamer, of the unfavorable prospects of the harvest, has caused a considerable advance in the price of wheat and flour in our markets, as will be seen by reference to our review of the "domestic markets." Large quantities of flour are now being shipped, and should the next arrival confirm the anticipations respecting the harvest in G. Britain, we may expect to be enabled to dispose of much of the surplus which our own land has supplied. It will be seen that in another of our great staples (Tobacco,) there has been more activity produced, and a considerable quantity purchased for exportation.

At an anual meeting of the Agricultural Society at Charlottesville, Virginia, on Thursday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the next twelve months:

James Barbour, President.
William C. Rives, 1st Vice President.
Wm. Woods, 2d do.
L. R. Railey, Treasurer.
Frank Carr, Secretary.
Wm. Tompkins, Assistant Secretary.

The annual Show and Fair of live stock and domestic manufactures will take place on the 1st and 2d of November next.

Beets—A farmer of Duchess co. N. Y. has sent the editor of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph samples of sugar beets and mangel wurtzell, with a memorandum stating that his crop of beets then harvesting, would amount to from 1000 to 1200 bushels, from less than an acre of land, and that the average cost of raising them will not exceed 6 cents per bushel. The 6 largest of the sugar beets weighed 67 lbs. the heaviest one 13½ lbs.

Ice Houses.—A correspondent, who acknowledges himself a "*cheerful*" subscriber, and a sincere well wisher to the cause we advocate, and whom *we* acknowledge a *punctual* one, asks us for the "most simple yet most successful construction of an ice house"—we have turned over the files of the old "American Farmer," and find in vol. 13, page 286, the following description of one, which we think comes up to the requirement of our respected friend.—It was republished from the N. E. Farmer:—

"I have an ice house, which is built on a gravelly knoll. I dug a pit, say from eight to twelve inches larger than I intended the frame. I dug it about eight feet below the surface, and with the gravel, which came out of the pit, I raised it about two feet. My frame was ten feet long, eight feet wide and ten feet deep. I planked it up with two inch hemlock planks, and filled the space on the outside, which was from eight to twelve inches, with tan, and rammed it down as fast as I planked it up till I came to the top of the frame. I then put on rafters or joists four or five inches square, and lined them and filled the space with tan, as tight as it could be rammed in, and then shingled the roof. The ends were boarded up, with a door at each end, for the convenience of filling the house. My house holds about six cords. I fill it with square pieces of ice, as close as I can pack them. I put nothing between the layers of ice, nor on the sides, nor do I break any in pieces to fill up the spaces, except broken pieces that will not make good stowage. I have filled the house to the top of the frame. I then fill the roof with shavings, and ram them down as tight as I can. I have had no difficulty in keeping my ice, and have spared as much as we have used, and have often ice in the house, when we clear it for filling afresh. I think shavings are better than straw, as they will not rot so soon by the dampness. I go to the ice house at any time of the day, when ice is wanted. My ice house has no drains to it. Under the plank at bottom I rounded out a place lengthwise, about a foot deep, sloping towards the middle like an egg, cut in two lengthwise, which I think is sufficient to receive all the water that will run from the ice."

Exhaustion of lands—Means of improvement. I was called by business some few weeks since into that part of Anne Arundel County, which is bounded by the Patapsco and Chesapeake bay, a distance from Baltimore about seventeen or eighteen miles. And although I was prepared to find a thin soil, I had no idea of realizing, to the extent which I did, the exhausting influence of improvident culture. In the course of my ride I called at a farm which some thirty years ago was as remarkable for its production of the finest quality of Maryland tobacco as for the hospitality of its then proprietor, and to my surprise I found that those fields which, in times gone by, gladdened the eye with the richest and most luxuriant vegetable growths, were, by the exhausting system pursued by its present occupants, converted into barren sands. The land though light and sandy, is what is aptly termed by farmers, kind land, generously repaying the cultivator for whatever in the shape of manure he may put on it; but from being subjected for upwards of twenty years to the robbing policy of taking all out and putting nothing in, has become a perfect personification of Pharoah. That you and your readers may comprehend the system of farming pursued, I will relate in the form of *dialogue*, the conversation I held with the principal tenant, who occupies the *great house*, as the Mansion used to be called in those good old days of Maryland, before *reform* in its various hues had driven hospitality from her borders. I found the tenant in his rye-field, in the midst of his harvest. I mention this as it will serve to explain the course of our conversation.

Writer.—Good day, Sir.

Tenant.—How do you do, Sir?

Writer.—I am well, I thank you. Do not stop from your labors on my account. I was riding by, and as I saw you busy at harvest, curiosity led me to halt to look at your crop.

Tenant.—It is hardly worth looking at—it's a sorry crop—the land's worn out.

Writer.—How many bushels to the acre do you expect to reap? Five—three?

Tenant.—Oh no: not more than *one*.

Writer.—Why that will not pay you for the trouble of putting in your seed, much less for the price of seed, the putting of it in, and cost of harvesting, threshing, &c.

Tenant.—No; but then the ground is so poor that it will not bear any other crop: it is too thin for oats or corn.

Writer.—Do you manure?

Tenant.—No! we can't afford to manure any thing but our marketing.

Writer.—How long have you lived on this farm?

Tenant.—Twenty years.

Writer.—And have you during that period manured no other part of your place than your truck patches?

Tenant.—No. I can't afford to manure any other part. I make but *little*, and it would cost too much to buy: it's rented land.

Writer.—My good sir, if you were to consult your own interest, I think you would buy a few hundred bushels of ashes. It would increase your products ten-fold, if applied at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre: the field you are now reaping, which you say you expect will yield *one* bushel to the acre, would yield you from ten to twenty, so that you would save the expense of ploughing, harrowing, putting in and harvesting *nine* or nineteen, as the case might be, which with the cost of the seed, which would be thereby saved, would amount to the value of the ashes.

Tenant.—Oh, the seed don't cost much; I only sow a *peck* to the acre: indeed not so much—only half a bushel to thirty thousand corn hills.

Writer.—Less than a peck to an acre. Why do you not sow more? In my part of the country we sow from a bushel to five pecks to the acre.

Tenant.—See there, (pointing to a spot where about half a dozen stalks stood on a square foot,) see how short the heads are—it's so thick that there is not strength enough in the ground to fill the heads. If I was to sow more than I do, I should make nothing but straw, and plaguy little of that.

Writer.—The stalks and heads are short enough in all conscience throughout your field; but there is no mystery in that; for how can you expect the ground to yield any thing when you give it nothing to sustain vegetable life upon. If you were to work your horses continually and give them nothing to eat, do you suppose that they could perform your work?

Tenant.—No; but horses are not land.

Writer.—True, they are not land; but the soil requires sustenance just as much as beasts of burthen. The *roots of plants* have mouths as well as men, horses, or cattle; and although they perform the operation in another way, still they do eat, and if the wherewithal be not provided for their accommodation, a stinted growth, or, indeed, no growth at all, is the inevitable consequence. The bullock does not more require food to encourage fat, than do all the vegetable family food to enable them to grow in health and vigor; and if we desire that the earth should continue in good tilth, it is indispensably necessary that we supply it with the proper materials for forming vegetable food. We must in some shape or other return to it what it gives out to the growing crops.

Tenant.—There seems to be reason in what you say; but it cannot be expected that I, who rent by the *year*, should lay out my money to buy manure to improve my landlord's land, who may, the very moment I get his land in good order, turn me off.

Writer.—Though you were sure of being turned off the first year, your own interest, as I have before remarked, would dictate the propriety of manuring, as by so doing you would ensure to yourself ten or twenty times the quantity of product you now receive. But although you have stated a *probable* case, I think your landlord would not be so blind as to *punish* you for *improving* his land. Can you not, however, get a lease for a term of years?

Tenant.—Yes, I suppose I might; but then I do not wish to bind myself to remain longer than it is my interest to do so, and, therefore, I cannot entertain the idea of buying ashes or any other kind of manure.

Writer.—Well then, if you will not *buy*, surely you will *use* the manure that is on the place.

Tenant.—So I do—it takes all that my cows and horses make for my market patches.

Writer.—There are other manures with which you might, by a proper application of it, soon render even this almost barren field productive.

Tenant.—Where is it? I should like to know where to find it.

Writer.—The Almighty, in his kindness, daily provides you with it. Every full tide brings you a supply of sea-weed, the which if you will husband and put upon your ground, instead of letting each receding tide carry it away, you may in a short time render each of your fields *rich*. How far is the nearest *deposite* to your part of the farm?

Tenant.—About a mile; but then it is too troublesome to *haul*.

Writer.—Have none of your neighbors used it, and if so, what have been its effects?

Tenant.—Yes, several have done so, and increased their crops; but then they have put it on their own lands.

Writer.—You would, to be sure, have greater inducements, if the land was your own, to haul and put on the sea-weed; but then as you would materially profit by its application, and it will cost you nothing but the labor of hauling, you should not be so selfish as to omit a duty to yourself and family, merely because it would benefit your landlord. The man who is actuated by such motives—who acts upon such principles—is truly a most short-sighted mortal; and to use a trite though true adage, "cuts off his nose to spite his face." What was your object in renting this *farm*? Was it not to make a living for your family and self—to better your and their condition? If you answer me in candor, you must do so affirmatively. Why not then avail yourself of all its advantages. You might in one month haul as much sea-weed as would enable you to manure ten acres with a single horse and cart, and those ten acres would yield you more than thirty do now—so that you would save all the labor of cultivating the difference, and if you were so disposed, you might, by the enhanced profits, increase your working force and stock, and by extending your farming operations, thus profitably, accumulate wealth enough to buy you a snug farm of your own.

Tenant.—There really appears to be reason in what you say, and I will try this fall what I can do on ten acres with sea-weed.

Writer.—Try this wretched rye-field. There appears to me to be about ten acres in it; put on it three hundred loads of the sea weed this fall, and although I am no prophet, I think I may venture upon this prophecy—it will next year yield you ten or twenty bushels of rye to the acre, as I have before said. Should it do so, you will not, I am sure, hesitate to go on and cover the balance of your fields with this excellent fertilizer.

There is another plan which you may adopt. Sow buckwheat, and when it is in blossom plough it in. To increase its growth, strew a bushel of plaster to the acre. This is a cheap, economical, and effectual plan of restoring poor lands.

Tenant.—I will try the *sea-weed*, and thank you for the suggestion; but it is too troublesome to think of sowing and ploughing in buckwheat.

Here our conversation ended, and bidding the tenant good by, I wended my way homewards, fully impressed with the belief, that landlords when they rent their farms, should stipulate for the improvement of their lands, by providing that the tenants should manure a certain number of acres every year. Those whose lands are washed by navigable waters, where sea-weed is periodically washed in, might require that the tenant should collect and haul out a certain number of loads each year. Those whose lands have salt marshes, might stipulate for the hauling out upon the grounds under cultivation, annually, a given number of loads of marsh mud—where neither of those resources exist, the tenant should be required to sow a given number of acres of buckwheat, to be ploughed in, or an equal number of acres of what would be better—clover. Without some such provident means be adopted, it is evident to me that all our lands which are tenanted out, must, in a few years, become entirely exhausted; and as an inducement to the tenants to come into such stipulation, I would suggest, that, instead of renting by the year, all farms should be leased for a term of years. To all proprietors of land I will remark, that in the management of their farms, they may, very advantageously, avail themselves of the hints here thrown out to improve those which they may occupy themselves. IMPROVER.

China Tree Corn.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Dear Sir: In the last No. of the American Farmer I notice a communication from Mr. E. P. Roberts, on the subject of the productiveness of the China Tree Corn, made as he intimates partly through the wish to defend Mr. Thorburn from the charge of having deceived the public in the abovementioned corn; as it is likewise in my power to assist him in his laudable purpose, I am induced to give you the following, which you may insert in the American Farmer if you think proper.

About the last of April I planted the grains contained on an ear of China Tree Corn purchased of Messrs. Sinclair & Co. on a strip of ground that was of ordinary quality, and boned the summer previous for turnips, in parallel rows, two grains and sometimes three in a hill.—Its after culture was the same as other corn, only instead of leaving, as Mr. Thorburn advised, all the suckers or branches, I in most of the hills left but two or three, having in no one hill more than five stalks, suckers and all, from the two grains of corn; in some instances there would be two or three lateral branches about midway on the stalk, each bearing an ear. Whilst the corn was tender I used some of it for the table, and found it very sweet—and on or about the 15th of Sept. it was dry enough for housing, but this I deferred doing until the 1st of this month, when I found I had 400 good ears of corn, many of them 12 rows, and 11 inches long, besides a bushel of nubbins and inferior ears from the single ear I had planted. I may say with Mr. Roberts, I am so well pleased with this corn that I intend planting *several ears* of it next spring.

The "Tuscarora pigs" you procured for me are considered, to give you the words of an old farmer who has seen them, "perfect beauties." Yours, very respectfully,

Harford Co. Md. Oct. 11. J. CARROLL WALSH.

John S. Skinner, Esq.—Dear Sir: I am a purchaser of the genuine China or Tree Corn grown by Grant Thorburn, of New York, and I feel it a duty in justification of the high character of Mr. Thorburn, to state to you my trial of this new variety of corn.

I planted my corn on the 8th day of May last upon soil which is considered our second rate limestone land, much better adapted to the cultivation of the smaller grains—From the yield of my corn I am fully convinced that with proper attention this corn will give one hundred bushels to the acre. I speak of it as a crop corn. I have no doubt from a measurement I have myself made of a small piece of ground, that one acre cultivated as Grant Thorburn directs it should be will turn from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty bushels. Many respectable farmers have examined my corn and pronounced it a *superior variety*. I have applications to supply agriculturists with the China or Tree Corn, particularly from those who have examined my crop. Individuals purchased last season under the name of Tree Corn, and have been disappointed—to these I would say, is it just to pronounce Grant Thorburn as an imposter, not having tried the genuine China or Tree Corn as sold by him? Very respectfully, yours, &c. WM. B. CLARKE.

THE AGRICULTURAL STATE OF SCOTLAND.—And what has that to do with American husbandry? it may be asked. Much, we reply. We may learn from what Scotland *was*, and what she *is* in agriculture, many useful lessons in farming. We may learn our own errors in practice; and, if we are not too proud, or too conceited, we may learn, from Scotch lessons in farming how to correct them—we may learn from them how to double at least, the products of our agricultural labor. The history of Scotch agriculture for the last fifty years, is invaluable to every farmer who would improve his practice. History is wisdom, teaching by example.

We find a valuble essay in the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, showing what Scotland *was*, and what she *is*, in regard to her agriculture. She was in 1784, two years after the close of our revolution, "as poor as a *church mouse*." She is *now* perhaps, the richest in agricultural products, of any portion of Great Britain, at least so far as regards her arable lands. The writer describes the face of the country at the middle of the last century, "no better than that of a black, howling wilderness," and well, he adds, might the poet at the inn window indite—

"Black are thy hills of north,
Not fertile are thy plains,
Bare-legged are thy nymphs,
And bare —— are thy swains."

"In 1784, a few gentlemen, full of zeal for their country, and it may be a little love of society, formed themselves into a sort of hole and corner club, in a coffeehouse called the Exchange, situated in the court of that name, near "the market cross of Edinburgh." Here, in the enjoyment of agreeable conversation and a good supper, did those worthies talk over plans for the amelioration of the Highlands, and from this nucleus arose the now widely extended and powerful Highland Society." * *

"To say what was the state of agriculture in Scotland at the date of the formation of the Highland Society, would, to do it minutely, require greater scope than the limits of a periodical admit."

"But, to take one sweep over hill and dale, corn field and meadow, we may at once pronounce the agriculture of Scotland, at that period, to have been wretched—execrably bad in all its localities! Hardly any wheat was attempted to be grown; oats full of thistles was the standard crop, and this was repeated on the greater part of the arable land, while it would produce twice the seed thrown into it: turneps, as part of the rotation of crops, were unknown: few potatoes were raised, and no grass seeds or clover were sown. The whole manure of the farm being put on a little bit of ground near the farmstead, and there they grew some barely of the coarser sort, termed *bere*, wherewith to make bannocks, broth and small beer, or peradventure, if the farm lay at the foot of the Grampians, to brew a portion of 'mountain dew!' Since the writer can recollect, a great part of the summer was employed in the now fertile shire of Fife, in pulling thistles out of the oats, and bringing them home for the horses, or mowing the rushes and other aquatic plants that grew on the bogs around the homestead. Such was the state of Scotland, with but little appearance of amendment, up to 1792."

The general outline of this picture of wretched husbandry is suited to the present condition of many districts on the eastern borders of our country, though the filling up of the picture would require to be somewhat different.

"Time, with her ceaseless wing, had now brought in another century, and on the arrival of the nineteenth, the richer part of the low country had put on another aspect. Beautiful fields of wheat were to be seen—drilled green crops and clean fallows every where abounded—the bogs

had disappeared—the thistles no longer existed. In the Lothians, all this was carried on to a great extent. The farmers forgot themselves—they were coining money, and 'light come, light go,' was their motto. They went on in a most reckless manner—they began to keep greyhounds, to be members of cursing clubs, subscribed to the 'silver cup,' or 'puppy stakes,' and yelped the same note of folly as their betters in birth, their equals in extravagance and vice. Then followed yeomanry races—the good sturdy nag that would be of use *at a time* in the operations of the farm, was exchanged for a blood steed, and on market-day, instead of rational conversation about matters connected with their own calling, they began to talk '*knowingly*' about the turf. At this time, that is, from 1810 to 1814, the agricultural horizon was the brightest; the gas was full up, the nation was alive, all was activity and business.

But at this time the battle of Waterloo came, and with it peace and low prices. Farmers could not sustain their extravagance—they had then been unable to bear prosperity—and their farms fell into the hands of more prudent managers. We have seen much of the same routine of industry, extravagance and poverty, among the farmers of our own country. Not willing to 'let well enough alone,' they have embarked in speculation, or in pursuits to which they were strangers, and have gone into extravagances and follies, to ape the great, which their means did not warrant, and which neither their comfort nor the welfare of their children required. The consequence often has been, that, like the indiscreet Scotch farmer, their lands have come into the possession of more prudent managers.

But though Scotch farmers failed, from not knowing how to bear prosperity, Scotch husbandry did not retrograde.

"In 1815, the turnep husbandry had got a firm hold in the country—the benefit accruing from it was so apparent, that no convulsion in the market prices could make the farmers forsake it."

Yet the culture was limited, owing first to the want of manure to feed the turnep crop, destined to fatten the farm stock; and secondly, to the expense of driving their cattle to a distant market. Two discoveries removed these impediments. The first, "the most important," says our author, "that ever occurred in the annals of agriculture, viz. that of *bone dust*," and the second, the *application of steam*, by our countryman, Fulton, to the propelling of vessels, which enabled the Scotch farmer to transport his fat animals to Smithfield market, at a moderate expense. "So palpable was the benefit to be derived from the use of bone manure, that in a few years there was not a farmer who did not avail himself of it. The farmers could now grow turneps to any extent, and the bare fallow was exploded."—We have bone dust, and poudrette, and other newly discovered means of fertility, which the farmer is shy of buying and using. We have tried them all, and are satisfied both of their utility and the economy of their application, especially upon naturally dry or well drained soils. They add much to the products of agricultural labor, without any thing like a corresponding outlay. The Scotch farmer could now grow turneps to any extent. He could fatten upon these his stock, and he could send this stock into market at a trivial expense, for the "steam engine had become his drover."

But another—a third improvement followed, which we have yet to learn the value of—we mean *furrow draining* on flat and tenacious soils. Hear what our author says upon this subject:

"No man holding land ought to be ignorant of the thorough or Deanston drain. Mr. Smith, deeply engaged in the cotton spinning trade, could not procure a fall of water on the river Teith, ten miles west of the castle of Sterling, without renting along with it a considerable portion of very bad and wet land. Not liking to have heavy rent to pay for such trash, Mr. Smith turned his powerful mind to the subject, and perceiving the folly of throwing away large sums of money on deep and useless drains, with all the stuff of tapping and boring, to *catch* the water as it were a wild beast for which gins and traps must be laid, hit on the idea of making drains in parallel lines in the hollow of every ridge, cutting them to the depth of thirty inches, filling them with small stones half way to the surface, above this putting a green turf reversed, and replacing the mould. Following up his first discovery by ploughing deep, he has now a farm of the finest land ever seen; and so convinced is the writer of the utility of this mode of draining, that each year he has been increasing the quantity he has made, and during the last twelve months has put in above fifteen miles. Nor is the Deanston drain confined to those parts of the country where stone or gravel can be procured: the same system can be and is followed with the same effect, by using the Marquis of Tweedale's tile; or even the poorest farmer, who has not capital to undertake costly improvements, can fertilize his farm by making the thirty inch drains and filling them with brushwood. It is perfectly wonderful to behold the mighty change this thorough drain system is making in the different parts of the country where it is in operation: wet land is made dry, poor weeping clays are converted into turnep soil, and even what would formerly have been accounted dry, is advanced in quality. Whole parishes in the vicinity of Stirling are completely transformed from unsightly marshes into beautiful and rich wheat fields, and where the plough could scarcely be driven for slush and water, we see heavy crops per acre and heavy weight per bushel, the quantity and quality alike improved." * * * *

"It is the greatest quantity produced at the cheapest rate that will ever make a prosperous trade. If wheat is low in price, the farmer must bestir himself. Let him remember that if he can but grow one or two quarters more per acre, he will be in a better position, even with the low price, than he was before."

In speaking of the Highland Society, the writer enumerates the following means which that society adopted, as contributing largely to the mighty advance of the agriculture of Scotland:

"In the days of its youth and feebleness, the Highland Society sent the leaven of the turnep husbandry into all the glens and straths of the north, by offers of small prizes to certain Highland parishes; and the same may be said as to the growth of clover and fine grasses. As it advanced in strength, (as to number and cash,) attention was turned to premiums for stock; then came offers of reward to men of science to discover better implements and machines, to diminish friction and consequently draught, such as in the thrashing mill and other parts of agricultural machinery. Still advancing in the scale of intellect and of science, premiums were offered for essays to bring to light the facts connected with chemistry and natural philosophy; and, under the auspices of the society, was set up the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, a work which has been the vehicle of conveying so much useful information to the agriculturist, that we humbly venture to say it ought to appear on the table and book shelf of every farmer's parlor. After this, the great stock shows were resolved upon as another link of union beteen the society and the practical farmer, at the same time throwing aside all paltry feeling, and making them open to stock from both sides of the Tweed, [i. e. from England as well as Scotland.] How well they have succeeded, let the last one at Glasgow bear witness. [This was the most splendid show of fine cattle ever exhibited.] Nor has the society forgotten the beauty of the country, as the premiums offered in regard to planting trees and such like subjects fully testify; and to sum up all, it may be said, the Highland Society has been a *point d' appui*, a rallying point, to which the agriculturists of Scotland might look, and a fostering mother to all who, although strong in talent, were weak in interest to make it public. An ardent lover of the plough and all that can speed it, the writer of this article would advise the society of England, and all other agricultural societies who would be useful to their country, to look into the annals of the Highland Society, and from them to cull whatever may be of use in the advancement of the delightful science, the culture of the fields.

"The men
Whom nature's works can charm, with God himself
Hold converse; grow familiar day by day
With his conceptions; act upon his plans,
And form to his the relish of their souls."

The Highland Society have this year offered prizes to the amount of $17,000, under the following classification:

Class I.—Agricultural machinery, 500 sovereigns and a gold and silver medal.

Class II.—Essays and reports on various subjects, embracing thirty-one subjects of high interest to the farmer, viz:

1. Geological surveys.
2. Reports on coal districts.
3. Mines and minerals.
4. Products of peat moss, &c.
5. Comparison between different kinds of manure in raising potatoes.
6. Extended application of water and other power to farm purposes.
7. Comparative efficacy of the two modes of thorough draining.
8. Reports on irrigation.
9. Forest planting.
10. Sheep pastures at high elevations.
11. Improved sheep salve.
12. On crossing the Cheviot with the New Leicester ram.
13. Cultivation of the recently introduced cereal and other grains.
14. Feeding farm horses on raw and prepared food.
15. Early rearing and fattening of lambs.
16. Insects injurious to agricultural plants.
17. Insects injurious to forest trees.
18. Comparative nutritive properties of grasses.
19. Extirpating ferns from pastures.
20. Thorough-draining.
21. Subsoil ploughing of thorough-drained land.
22. Mole plough.
23. Experiments with manures.
24. Analysis of bone or rape dust.
25. On the effects of altitude on vegetation.
26. Feeding of cattle.
27. Forests of larch.
28. On raising improved varieties of grains.
29. Reports on improving rural economy abroad.
30. Honorary premium for reports on certain districts in Scotland.
31. Investigation of certain points connected with the science of agriculture, viz:

An essay or memoir explaining on scientific principles, the mode in which soil operates in producing or facilitating the germination and growth of vegetables.

An essay or memoir describing and proving, on scientific principles, what is the best admixture of the ordinary elements of soil, for promoting the germination and growth of particular vegetables.

An essay or memoir describing, on scientific principles, the mode in which lime operates in rendering the soil better adapted for the germination and growth of particular vegetables.

An essay or memoir explaining, on scientific principles, the effect of drainage in altering the constitution or qualities of the soil, and increasing its fertility.

An essay or memoir, showing the nature of the atmospheric influences on soil, in promoting its fertility, including the modification of these influences arising from heat and cold, dryness and moisture.

Class III.—Waste lands—their improvement by tillage.
Class IV.—Crops and culture.
Class V.—Pastures—their management.
Class VI.—Live stock—district competitors.
Class VII.—Products of live stock—butter and cheese.
Class VIII.—The best kept cottages and cottage gardens.
Class IX.—General show of live stock and agricultural meeting at Inverness.

Having shown, by our quotations, something of the vast extent of the recent improvements in the agriculture of Scotland, and the influence which its agricultural society has had in promoting these improvements, we have given the above sketch of their premiums, as indicating the means they have adopted, and are adopting, to bring about this great and salutary change—to show how vast a field they occupy, and the great bearing which science is made to have in the improvement of the soil, and in the operation of the farm.—*Cultivator.*

THE ARMY WORM, a letter from our correspondent at Quincy, Ill., advises us, is making great ravages in that section of the country. We can neither give the history of this new enemy, nor prescribe a mode of destroying them. They are in a measure unknown east of the Alleghany mountains. Yet, while penning this notice, our friend Robt. White, jr., of Shrewsbury, N. J. has called upon us, and informs that the army worm appeared in his neighborhood last season, and that this season its ravages have been alarming. When it enters a field, it sweeps vegetation almost clean, eating the leaves and even the beards of wheat without disturbing the grain, and divesting the corn wholy of its foliage. Every attempt to check its progress, as trenches, &c. had proved abortive.—*Cul.*

HORTICULTURAL.

We copy below from the "Magazine of Horticulture," published in Boston, a notice of the gardens of two of our fellow-citizens, both of whom are well known for their taste and skill in the beautiful department of science of which this notice speaks. Mr. Hovey, the editor of the Magazine, paid a visit to several of our gardens during the fall of 1838, and thus speaks of our progress in horticulture. We flatter ourselves that under the auspices of the spirited managers of our Society here, we may anticipate a more extensive attention to the subject, as each successive Exhibition clearly indicates the onward march of improvement.

"Gardening in Baltimore, though it has made some progress, is but yet in its infancy. Commercial affairs appear to engross the attention of the mass of the citizens, and the more wealthy have, as yet, devoted but little time or expense to the embellishment of their gardens. In this respect Baltimore may be compared to New York. But there is now dawning a better taste for rural pursuits. Within the precincts of the city, but remote from the din and bustle of business, there are situations which would afford the most beautiful gardens in the country. Baltimore is peculiarly favored in this respect; and is unlike either Philadelphia, New York or Boston, in which cities there is no such available land to be found, or any which embraces such favored localities for garden spots, combining varied and magnificent views. When the same wealth is employed in gardening here which has been lavished in Philadelphia or Boston, Baltimore may be proud of her standing in the horticultural world, and almost dispute the palm with any of her sister cities. But we shall say more upon this subject at another time; we have now but barely space to describe, briefly, the places we visited."

After describing the nurseries and flower gardens of the Messrs. Feast, in the vicinity of the western border of the city, the editor proceeds to notice the residence of Dr. Edmondson, President of the Horticultural Society of Maryland, and of that of Mr. Smith:

Residence of Dr. T. Edmonson, Jr.—The beautiful demense of Dr. Edmonson is just beyond Mr. Feast's garden, and occupies the whole rise of land forming the crown of the hill. It slopes off in all directions, and stretches into the valley on the east side, and up again on the adjoining hill, comprising, in its whole extent, some five hundred or six hundred acres. But all this is not devoted to a garden. It is principally pasture land, and under farm tillage, only a portion in the immediate vicinity of the mansion, of three or four acres, forming the flower garden. From all parts of the elevated portion of the ground the views are magnificent and extensive. In the foreground lays the city, and beyond stretches out the harbor and bay; and on the north and west a rich and fertiles country is spread before the eye. Altogether it is one of the finest situations, and combines more natural advantages, than any we have ever visited.

Attached to the garden is a green-house, hot-house and conservatory, with a blank roof in the old style: this is made use of to preserve a number of large old lemon and orange trees. Dr. Edmonson possesses a good collection of camellias, and has many seedlings. Among the hot-house plants are several fine specimens: Mùsa rosacea was in bloom; Gardéniaamæ'na, a species not common, was blooming freely. Several large specimens of Eriobóirya japónica, *Jambòsa* vulgàris, &c. have each borne an abundance of fruit.

The garden was newly laid out the past spring, and the whole ground was trenched to the depth of three feet. Dr. Edmondson is an amateur with considerable zeal, and has made himself familiar with horticulture in all its branches, and he has set a good example to all who are forming gardens. Unless the soil is remarkably deep and fertile, the first operation should be to trench and manure it well. We found a variety of dahlias coming into flower, and an immense number of seedling phloxes, of which a few were very fine. The asters, verbenas, and other flowers were blooming freely.

We should have been pleased to have made a longer visit here, but our time would only allow us to take a hasty survey of the place.

Garden of Gideon B. Smith, Esq.—Mr. Smith is well know to the public as a pioneer in the silk enterprise, which is now attracting so much attention. He was among the first to introduce the Mòrus Multicaúlis into the country, and from that period, some twelve or more years since, he has been unwavering in the opinion that this country would eventually become a great silk-growing nation. It was through his perseverance that many of the cultivators were induced to enter into the growth of the tree; but there seems to have been but little known of this variety, or its value as food for the worm, until within three or four years, since which time there has been an active demand for it throughout the Union. Had Mr. Smith continued to increase and cultivate the tree, he would have realized a fortune (which he is fully entitled to, for his laudable efforts to spread information in regard to the tree,) in the sale of them at the handsome prices of last season. He has spared no exertions to impress upon the minds of farmers, and others, the importance of growing the tree, with a view to raising silk; and after many years have passed away in discussing the merits of the tree, rather than in real trials of its superiority over the Italian, it must be a source of great gratification to see his anticipations about to be realized. But we have indulged in these remarks too far, and return to speak a few words relative to Mr. Smith's garden.

It is a small spot attached to his house, and contains but few shrubs and plants. But the most noted of these is Herbemont's musk cluster rose; which we have before named. It was raised from seed by the late Mrs. Herbemont, of Columbia, S. C., and sent by that lady to Mr. Smith some time ago. It is a most rapid and vigorous grower, the shoots attaining the height of ten feet, and terminating with clusters of *over a hundred buds*. It is perfectly hardy in the climate of Baltimore, and it remains in bloom all summer. Unfortunately it is very difficult of propagation, and it will therefore be some time before it will be generally found in our gardens. On the plant in Mr. Smith's garden there were four or five new suckers, covered with clusters of buds nearly ready to expand. An Isabella grape vine is worthy of notice; it is trimmed to the piazza, and, though only three years old, has extended nearly forty feet, and it is maturing a large crop of grapes.

The old tree of the Mòrus, the *first* cultivated south of New York, we saw growing here, and it had made shoots twelve feet high this season. It has ripened fruit this season, and Mr. Smith has so limited a space, that he has no opportunity to grow many plants, and though receiving great numbers from abroad, as well as seeds, he is compelled to place them in the hands of his friends for cultivation.

We would most cordially recommend the Magazine to every florist in our city and vicinity, as worthy of their patronage. Its pages evince talents and capacity in its editor for the interesting duties which devolve upon him in the management thereof. We annex from his horticultural memoranda for this month, the following:

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.—FOR OCTOBER.

Dahlias.—It is probable that the dahlias will be killed by frost in the vicinity of Boston by the 15th of Oct. if not before. When, however, any danger of heavy frost is apprehended, it is well to earth over the roots about three or four inches in thickness. The roots may be taken up any dry day after frost. Place the roots in the cellar or green-house.

Gladiolas, Tiger flowers, Amaryllises, and similar tender bulbs, should be taken up before hard frost.

Pœonies may be transplanted now with safety.

Tulips and Hyacinths.—Where there are large quantities to plant, it is well enough to begin the latter part of this month.

Verbenas, layered into pots, should now be removed to a frame, or into the green-house, or the parlor.

Chrysanthemums, in pots, should be protected from frost.

Carnation layers should be protected in frames.

Pansies, grown from seeds sown late, should be kept clear of weeds, and be protected from hard frosts by throwing over leaves or hay.

Annual Seeds, such as rocket larkspurs, chryseis, coreopsis, Clarkias, &c. should now be sown in beds.

Petunias, wanted for preserving through the winter, should be taken up into pots; select the smallest plants.

Stocks, in pots, should be protected in a frame.

Rose cuttiugs, put in in August, may now be potted off.

Geraniums should be repotted, if they require it when put into the house.

Oxalis cernua and versicolor.—The roots of these pretty species should be potted.

Sparaxis, Ixias, &c.—These bulbs should be repotted this month.

Mignonette, in pots or frames, should now be carefully and sparingly watered.

Camellias will need careful watering; keep them always moist, but not wet; repot all that need it when taken into the house, and give the plants a good syringing to wash the foliage.

Ericas and Epacrises will need attention; repot if the plants need it.

All green-house plants turned out in the border, or plunged in pots, should now be taken up ready for housing.

Herbaceous plants may be removed now with safety.

A subscriber informs us that the "borer" has made sad work with the fruit trees in his vicinity, near this city, and asks for information relative to a "preventive" of the ravages of this destroyer. We would be pleased if some of our friends could give the desired information—and in the meantime present the following from Fessenden's New American Gardener, which may be found to answer the inquiry, if nothing better should be offered:

Apple-tree Borer.—*Saperda bivitata.*—The scientific description of this very pernicious insect is thus given by Professor Say, of Philadelphia:—"Hoary; above, light-brown, with two broad, white fillets. Inhabits the United States. *Body*, white; *eyes*, fuscous; a small spot on the vertex, and another behind each eye, light-brown; *antennæ*, moderate, slightly tinged with bluish; *thorax*, light-brown, with two broad, white lines, approaching before; *elytra*, light-brown, irregularly punctured; a broad, white, longitudinal line on each, nearer to the suture than to the outer edge. Length, from one half to seven tenths of an inch. A very pretty insect. In the larvæ state, it is very injurious to the apple-tree, boring into the wood."—*Journal of the Academy of Sciences, Phil.* vol. iii. p. 409.

Professor Say, in a letter to Jesse Buel, Esq., says, "You state, that it leaves the pupa, and becomes perfect in the latter part of April, and that the eggs are deposited beneath the surface of the soil. These two circumstances ascertained, I would recommend the application, early in May, or the latter part of April, of common bricklayer's mortar, around the base of the tree, so as to cover completely the part, and its immediate vicinity, where the deposit is made. This preventive was successfully employed by Mr. Shotwell, against the attacks of the peach-tree insect, (see *American Farmer*, vol. vi. p. 14,) and I see no reason why it should not be equally efficacious in the preservation of the apple-tree."—*Mem. of N. Y. Board of Agriculture*, vol. iii. p. 479.

The *Mass. Agr. Repos.* vol. v. p. 360, contains a paper on this insect, by John Prince, Esq., by which it appears that worms of this kind are got rid of by "digging round the tree, and clearing away the earth to the roots, and then, with a sharp-pointed knife, a chisel, or a gouge, (and a small wire to probe, if they are deep in the tree,) they may easily be destroyed." After taking out the worms, the wounds should be covered over with grafting-clay and a large proportion of dry wood-ashes mixed, and the earth then returned to the tree. The process for cleansing the trees from borers should be performed in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or at least before the month of June, as the perfect insect escapes before that time.

Rohan Potatoes.

John S. Skinner, Esq.—Dear Sir: I procured from Mr. G. B. Smith last spring, a peck of Rohan potatoes, and planted them on the 25th of March in hills, 2 feet apart. The plot of ground on which they were planted was a deep fat clay mould, which I manured liberally, broadcast, then spaded it up the full depth of the spade, and thoroughly pulverized it with a fine garden rake. Besides the broadcast manuring which the ground received, I manured the potatoes in the hill just as much as if there had been no manure previously spaded in. As the vines grew, the hills were hoed up; received during the season four workings, and were thus kept clean and the earth well stirred. From the high reputation which the papers had given this new variety of the potato family, I had formed very high expectations of their yield, which candor indu-

ces me to say have not been realized; for I had read the letter from Prince *Charles de Rohan*, in 1835, in which he stated that tubers had been raised weighing 9 lb. 11 oz. and 13 lb. 7 oz. and as the past season has been one peculiarly adapted to the growth of potatoes, I of course calculated upon seeing some few *mammoths* among my little crop, in which I was disappointed. I dug them on the 2d inst. and although nearly all were of a good size, none of them made the least approximation to the enormous size spoken of by Prince de Rohan; for the largest weighed but 1¼ lb. They grew upon a plot of ground 23 by 24 feet, equal to 552 square feet; which yielded 7¼ bushels. This is equal to 572 bushels to the acre, a very large yield in Maryland, but not sufficiently so to meet the estimate I had formed of their productiveness from the high sounding praise I had read of them. I believe, however, that if, instead of planting two and three eyes in a hill, I had planted but one; that if I had made the hills 3 feet apart, instead of 2 feet, the product would have been much greater; perhaps as much again. I arrive at these conclusions from the belief that, from the luxuriant growth of the vines, which were from 6 to 7 feet long, this variety of the potato requires more room than mine had, and should have had more sun and air than fell to their lot.

Yours, respectfully, EDW. P. ROBERTS.
October 4th, 1839.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Sir: I procured one-sixth of a bushel of the celebrated Rohan Potatoes in May last. I planted them in the latter end of the same month in a small part of a lot of ground where there had been a regular succession of potato crops raised for a number of years, consequently being unfavorable for the present crop. I however preferred planting them in it, because they were more secure from any depredations that might otherwise have been committed on them in a more exposed situation: the result has, however, been beyond expectation. I raised from the above seed 13½ bushels full measure of the finest potatoes—indeed, taking them altogether, they are the largest sized potatoes I ever saw, being a production of 81 bushels to the single bushel of seed, and at the rate of 600 bushels per acre. Yours, respectfully, F. H., *Marietta, Pa.*

HORTICULTURAL.—At the late meeting of the Columbian Horticultural Society, the following articles were exhibited:

By Thomas Duffy, of Montgomery County, Md.—A Potatoe Pumpkin weighing twenty-seven pounds, and two varieties of Okra.

By Rev. Dr. Matthews.—The fruit of the Osage Orange, (Maclura Aurantiaca,) grown in his garden in this city. This tree has been found to answer excellently for hedges, and the leaves make good food for silk worms. The fruit is said not to be edible; but would it is thought, make good preserves.

By Mrs. Seaton.—Sixty-seven pounds Rohan Potatoes, (five pecks,) produced by a single potatoe, (sent to Mrs. S. from France, last spring, by Mrs. Cass.)

By the same.—A specimen of good late Peaches.

By the same.—A winter Beurrè Pear, growing on a tree two feet high; and a large dish of grapes of the Catawba, Isabella, and Bland varieties.

By Mr. A. Rothwell.—Four Rohan Potatoes, weighing, in the aggregate, seven pounds.

By Mr. J. F. Callan.—A bouquet of splendid Dahlias.

By Mr. J. Moher.—A bouquet of splendid Dahlias and other beautiful flowers, raised in the garden of the Capitol. WM. THOMPSON,
Nat. Intel. *Recording Secretary.*

Rohan Potatoes.—Respected friend J. R. Chandler:—On the 23d of 4th month (April) last, I received a single Rohan potatoe, of a medium size, of which I made eighteen cuttings, and planted them eighteen inches asunder, in good ground well manured. This week the produce was taken up in the presence of two of my neighbors, who felt some curiosity respecting the result. The potatoes measured one bushel and a half, and weighed eighty pounds. One of them weighed two pounds.

Respectfully thy friend, SAMUEL MASON.
Branchtown, Philadelphia co.

Rohan Potatoes.—Doctor Fuller, of Connecticut Retreat, has gathered from one "true Rohan," presented him last spring, and which weighed only four ounces, *ninety-six pounds five ounces.* One of the potatoes weighed 2 lbs. 10 oz. and the yield being four hundred to one. Beat the Doctor who can!—*Hartford (Conn.) Courant.*

THE ROHAN POTATOE.—In the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* is a notice of this celebrated potatoe, by Mr. G. Kimberly, who was probably one of the first to introduce it into England. From the article we extract the following, which confirms all that has been said of this remarkable production:—

"Having heard from some friends then travelling on the continent, of the above mentioned potatoes, and having subsequenty read the above account, I was induced to try, by every means in my power, to obtain a few for seed, which I did without success: however, in the autumn of the year 1836, I was informed by friends then living in the vicinity of Paris, that they had occasionally purchased potatoes in Paris which weighed upwards of ten pounds each, for which they gave one *franc;* that they purchased it as a treat, and that, cut in slices of about two inches thick, if boiled well, was very farinaceous or mealy, and of fine flavor. The gentleman who wrote me this account of the potatoe, having left the neighborhood of Paris for Spain, previous to his writing, I was at a loss where to obtain some seed, and I applied to one of the first houses in London, to try, through their agents in Paris, to get me a few of the potatoes, and after considerable delay I obtained two small tubers, with the information that they were very dear, and difficult to get.

"About this time I had a friend arrived at Paris, to spend the winter, one whose active mind I knew would be rather stimulated than deterred by any difficulty arising in obtaining what I wished. He at once kindly undertook, if possible, to procure me some Rohan potatoes for seed; and after a great many inquiries, a most diligent search, and considerable expense also in the purchase, he obtained and sent me, in a small basket, sixty moderate sized tubers; these I compared with the two tubers I had already received, and found them on inspection to be exactly the same sort: these tubers, though they arrived late in the planting season of 1837, I immediately planted as before described; but being under trees they suffered severely from the dry weather; yet the stems were eight feet high, and the produce was twenty-four bushels, full measure, and some of the tubers very large. My object, however, being to know what they would produce cultivated with the common field culture, I ploughed in the twenty-four bushels, with a moderate quantity of manure in rows, four furrows apart, or about thirty-six inches, on the 10th May last, 1838, without any other preparation than was bestowed on several acres of potatoes in the same field; they again suffered from the dry weather, indeed to such an extent did my whole crop appear to be injured, that I had given up the hope of any satisfactory result; and I found, by reference to my day book, it was not till the night of the 10th of June, and the morning of the 11th, that we had any rain sufficient to lay the dust. We took in the Rohan potatoes October 18th, and the crop was very large: they much amused the persons taking them up, and other observers, by their extraordinary size and produce—many of the tubers weighing from two and a half to three and three quarter pounds; they are very farinaceous and delicately flavored; and I have no doubt, cultivated on good land and in the way mentioned, they would reach the size specified. Of this we may, however, rest assured—and I can recommend them as yielding the most abundant produce, under ordinary cultivation—that the produce is fit for the table of the most fastidious person."

We are informed that George C. Harness, Esq., of Hardy county, raised the past season, from *one acre of ground, one hundred and seventy-eight bushels of corn.* Mr. H. cultivated the same with a view for a premium at the approaching Agricultural Exhibition of Hardy county, and the husking and measuring of the CORN was attended to by a disinterested, intelligent, and highly respectable citizen of Moorefield. This is the most extraordinary yield, from one acre of ground, that we have ever heard of. Truly, may the South Branch Bottoms, be termed the "GARDEN SPOTS" of the Union.—*Romney [Va.] Intelligencer.*

Mr. George A. Moore, near Laurel, in Sussex county, Del. raised this season, 122 bushels of corn, from one and a half acres of ground.

Mitchell King, Esq. has been elected to the Presidency of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Company—rendered vacant by the death of General Hayne.

FARM STOCK, &c.

SALE OF CATTLE AT HARLAEM.—The exhibition of live stock in connection with the American Institute Fair, is this year unusually large; upwards of one hundred head of cattle, besides sheep and swine, were entered for the sale, which took place on Wednesday afternoon at Harlæm.

The sale was well attended, though but a small portion of the stock was disposed of.

A beautiful white bull, (Sir John,) four years old, of the Durham breed, entered by George Williams, esq. of Montevideo, near Flushing, (L. I.) sold for $1,000.

A cow of the same breed, by Samuel S. Holsey, sold for $95.

An imported roan heifer, by Mr. Williams, $475.

A white bull, (The Harlem Comet,) by C. H. Hall, esq. sold for $560.

White Durham cow, by L. P. Britton, of Elizabethtown, sold for $82.

Four yearling bulls, of the same breed, by C. H. Hall, esq. sold for 95, 75, 60 and $50 each.

Nine heifers, by the same, sold for, 123, 90, 80, and so down, the lowest at $42.

Three cows, by the same, sold for 75, 72 and $65.

A bull, four years old, entered by T. Addis Emmett, esq. of New York, sold for $475.

Another, by Charles Westcott of Dutches county, sold for $100.

One by M. McCarty, sold for $90.

One by Mr. Stephens, sold for $39.

Which, with one or two exceptions include the entire of the cattle sold. The catalogue of sheep was not large; none were sold. A small number of swine, of improved breed, were entered, and sold for high prices.—*N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.*

THE ENGLISH ARTICHOKE.—We have been requested by a gentleman of Mississippi, to direct the attention of our farmers to the more extensive cultivation of the English Artichoke, as an excellent article of food for hogs. It is now cultivated by some of our farmers, but upon too small scale, considering its great value. We learn that Judge Caruthers, and Mr. F. H. Gordon, of Smith county, have about 12 acres each, now growing, which will afford food for near four hundred hogs from the 1st of November till planting time.

The artichoke requires but little labor in tilling, and is very productive. The roots will remain in the ground safe during the whole of the winter; the stalk and the foliage furnishing an excellent protection from the frosts, and enriching the soil greatly. The hogs can be let on them the 1st November, and remain till spring, when they will be in prime order. A portion of the ground cultivated should be set apart for seed—the seed to remain in the earth where it grows till spring—then taken and planted about the time sweet potatoes are planted, with about the same amount of seed per acre. Thus four bushels of seed will plant an acre of ground, and require one ploughing and hoeing, and keep 30 or more hogs from the 1st of November till spring. If our farmers do not pay more attention to this, they certainly are blind to their interest. Seed, we presume can be had quite plently next spring.—*Southern Cultivator.*

SUGAR BEET FOR FEEDING EWES.—A writer in the Farmers' Cabinet, is anxious that the growers of the Sugar Beet should publish the management pursued in, and the result of, its culture; likewise to deposite some of the roots in the *Agricultural Museum*, No. 87, north second street, Philadelphia, accompanied with a description of the mode of cultivation, the yield per acre, and the plan pursued for winter preservation.

He also suggests that they should "reserve a good portion for the purpose of *feeding their ewes at early lambing*, confining the lambs, after a few days old, to the house, and bringing the ewes to suckle them three times a day, according to the mode practised in those counties in England, which are famed for supplying the London markets with fat house lambs in winter.

The stall for the lambs should be clean, dry and warm, and kept well littered with straw; three or four lambs in each will be sufficient, and these should be selected according to the age, size and strength. Each stall should be furnished with a manger in which dry food is to be fed to them when they are of an age to eat it, and a chalk of stone should be placed in each stall; by licking it, disorders arising from acidity of the stomach are prevented,

and the lambs will thus be found to thrive and fatten in a very short time. The ewes should be plentifully supplied with roots at this time, but if their teeth be good, there will be no need of cutting them. D. A."

THE FARRIER.

Wind.—If his flanks beat even and slow, his wind may be good, but if they heave, double and irregular, or if (while he stands in the stable) he blows at the nostrils, as if he had just been galloping, they are signs of broken wind. Deceitful dealers have a draught which they sometimes give to make a horse breathe regularly in the stable; the surest way therefore, to judge of his wind, is to give him a good brushing gallop, and it is ten to one, if his wind be broken, or touched, that he will cough and wheeze very much, so that no medicine can prevent him doing so.

Cure for a broken wind.—A broken wind may be cured, if the following be applied on the discovery of it: A quarter of a pound of common tar, and the like quantity of honey; beat them well together, then dissolve them in a quart of new milk; let the horse fast two hours before you give the drench: walk him an hour after, and let him fast two hours; give this drench every second day with warm meat and drink.

A draught horse.—A horse with thick shoulders and a broad chest laden with flesh, hanging too forward and heavily projecting over his knees and feet, is fitter for a collar than a saddle.

A saddle-horse.—A horse with thin shoulders, and a flat chest, whose fore feet stand boldly forward and even, his neck rising semicircularly from the points of those thin shoulders to his head, may justly be said to have a light forehand, and be fitter for a saddle than a collar. As most horses in the hands of farmers are drawn while they are young, which notwithstanding their make, occasions them to move heavily; if you desire a nimble footed horse, choose one that has never been drawn.

In buying a horse, inquire into four other things, viz: biting, kicking, stopping and starting.

A horse may be sound though guilty of all four, which a man can hardly discover by barely looking on him; so I refer you to his keeper.

When you are buying, it is common for the owner to say in praise of his horse, that he has neither splint, spavin, nor windgall.

The splint.—The splint is a fixed callous excrescence or hard knob, growing upon the flat of the in or out side (and sometimes both) of the shank bone; a little under, and not far from the knee, and may be seen and felt.

To take it off, shave the part, and beat it with a stick, prick it with a nail in a flat stick, clap on a blistering plaster as strong as you can make it; let it lie on three days; then take it off, and rub the place with half a drachm of the oil of origanum, and as much oil of vitriol, mixed; if the first does not do, rub it a second time with the oils; if you find any remains of the splint, apply a second blistering plaster for twenty-four hours, walk him moderately to prevent any swelling or excrescence from settling.

Most young horses have splints, more or less, and they will occasion lameness while they are coming upon the bone; but after they are grown to the firmness of bones, they do not lame a horse, nor is such a horse worse for use, though he may not look so well to the eye.

The spavin.—The spavin is of the same nature, and appears, in like manner, on the instep bone behind, not far below the hough. To take it off, beat the bone with a bleeding stick, and rub it; then anoint it with the oil of origanum, tie a wet cloth about it, and with a hot brick applied to it, soak in the oil, till it be dry.

Windgall.—Windgalls are several little swellings just above the fet-lock joints of all the four legs; they seem when felt to be full of wind or jelly, but they never lame a horse; the splint and spavin always do. They all three proceed from one and the same cause, which is hard riding, travelling too far, in one day, or carrying too great a weight when young.

Setting out on a journey.—Whenever you intend to travel, hunt, or only ride out for the air, let your horse's feet be examined sometime before, to see that his shoes are all fast and sit easy on his feet, for on that depends the pleasure and safety of your journey.

Directions for mounting.—Before you mount, look round your horse, to see if his bridle, curb, saddle, and girths, are all fitted to their proper places. Always accustom your horse to stand firm and without a motion, till you are fixed in your seat, and your clothes be adjusted

Directions for going.—When you would have him go, teach him to move by pressing close your knees, or speaking to him, without using whip or spur: for a horse will learn any thing; and a good quality may as easily be taught him as a bad one.

Corrections ill-timed. Corrections well-timed. An easy rein.—Most men whip and spur a horse, to make him go faster, before they bid him; but it is cruel treatment to beat a generous creature before you have signified your mind to him (by some token which he may be taught to understand,) who would obey you if he knew your pleasure; it is time enough to correct him when he refuses, or resists you. Do not haul his head about with too tight a rein, it deadens his mouth; besides, he will carry you safer, and take better care of his steps with an easy hand, than a heavy one: much depends on the quietness of the bridle hand. Keep your elbows steady, and you cannot hurt his mouth. Again, nothing discovers a bad horseman (even at a distance) so much as throwing his arms and legs about; for it is easier to the horse and rider, and he can carry you farther by ten miles a day, when you sit as steady upon him as if you were a part of himself.

THE SILK CULTURE.

For the "Raleigh Register."

FIVE PROPOSITIONS REGARDING THE MULTICAULIS AND SILK IN AMERICA.

Mr. Editor: Lately, I have visited different Silk establishments in our country, and in regard to them, and the present facts as to the Morus Multicaulis and Silk Culture, have come to the following conclusion:

1. That the complete success of the Silk cause in America is now reduced to a matter of certainty. Or, that none of rational mind and correct information, in view of what has been effected this season in feeding the worms and making Silk, can doubt the glorious *consummation* of saving, that is enriching our nation, millions annually, and of affording lucrative employment to two-fifths of our weaker needy population.

2. That the desired success of our country in Silk operations, will be found mainly attributable to the wonderful properties of the Morus Multicaulis. And that, in the course of years, all other kinds of Mulberry will have been found comparatively worthless for Silk. Yet, in asserting this, I am aware that some other kinds have merits which, were it not for the vastly superior properties of the Multicaulis, might be made very profitable. And that, as informed by the Lady, who lately conducted our feeding and reeling, and as otherwise authenticated, in Mansfield, Connecticut, for half a century, Silk has been made very profitably from the common Italian or White Mulberry—the profit being at the rate of several hundred dollars to the acre.

3. That owing to the increased, and now very rapid awakening attention to the Silk culture in the United States, it will yet be some years before there can be propagated an adequate supply of the Multicaulis, notwithstanding the surprising facility of increasing this plant. And that therefore, comparatively high prices, must keep up till such supply be had. Or, that a number of millions must yet be raised to make the supply adequate to the demand, and to clothe our *millions* of *Ladies* with a superior silk fabric of our own manufacture, instead of an inferior foreign article of the kind, with which they are now attired. Or, that there should be several Multicaulis Trees for every Lady, not to say Gentleman in America, clothed in Silks and Satins, before we talk of their being a sufficient supply of this most precious plant.

Some such estimate, as the following, I have heard stated: That, according to the largest calculation, there are not now five square miles of Multicaulis plants in the United States, whereas many-fold more are requisite for a supply to increasing calls, not to say to stop the foreign drain of millions from these States, and to set our needy unproductive classes of citizens, profitably to work. That, taking the United States generally, there are four to one unproductive to productive citizens—that one of every five works to support the rest not labouring to any profit as to a livelihood.—But that when Silk culture arrives to any desired point of consummation, then, owing to widows, children and superannuated persons being employed, there will be 3 to 2 as to productive la ourers and comparative idlers. Here we may suppose a case, and like facts will probably take place: That a county, say in North Carolina, pays $3000 to support paupers. But these, changed by Multicaulis and Silk business to profitable productives, not only save the $3000, but help to bring in a handsome revenue to the State.

4. That such States of the Union, as offer premiums for Silk, thereby take a grand step to enrich their own Commonwealth—their poor—and their common country.—As an item of fact, on this point, I heard of a poor widow near Chambersburgh (Penn.) who made a quantity of Silk this season—got 2½ dollars a pound premium, (paying her for her trouble,) then sold it to an establishment in another State for $6 a pound. In this case, a very small portion of ground realized a handsome sum to the widow, saved the State perhaps more on the score of pauperism than was paid out of its treasury in premium, brought the money or price into the State, and saved or gained to the United States what the same quantity of inferior Silk would have cost in a foreign country.

Such facts, as above stated, compose the commencement of a most happy issue. But if we wish to see a like issue consummated as to another State premium article, look to the State of Maine. Her enlightened Statesmen saw that a strong balance of trade was running against her, through vast sums expended annually, to supply her inhabitants with Wheat. And, therefore, a premium was offered, to continue some years, for every bushel raised in the State. And, now, that State is being enriched by supplying Wheat to other parts. Or, by the State giving a few thousands to her own citizens, (therefore nothing out of pocket,) she not only roused a spirit of enterprize and industry, as to a very important article of bread-stuff, but enriched herself millions; not to speak of the effects on the whole country, at the time Wheat had to be imported from foreign lands. So, without pretending to the spirit of prophecy, other than reasoning from causes to effects, we may predict that such States as have early offered premiums for Silk will reap a peculiar harvest of reward. And further, that Southern States, and those of them in particular, where Cotton is no longer a profitable staple, do act most wisely in awakening up their citizens to the importance of the Silk culture by legislative premiums.

5. That the common cry of humbuggers, as to the high prices of the Multicaulis, has no foundation, in sense or reason. That it is a mere fanciful senseless comparison of the Multicaulis speculation with the German talismania, the Merino Sheep speculation, and the exorbitancy of some Lot and House sales in Cities. At least, whatever may be said of these last, we may assert of the Multicaulis that, looking to the quick turned result, 3 cents a bud is not exorbitant. For, in one season, a bud can be grown into a tree 6 or 8 feet high with corresponding leaves and limbs—which leaves, or enough of them to make 3 cents profit, may be stripped off without injuring the growth of the tree. And the root and stump of the tree (not to speak of the top cut off within an inch or two of the ground and thrown away if you please) will, the succeeding year, produce foliage enough to feed worms for Silk worth quadruple 3 cents, under proper management. And would 3 cents be too much for a bud, capable of making, in two years, a most delightful ornamental tree of moderate size? Not to speak of such tree and its progeny as the best of cattle and horse food, and worth more than the above outlay for such an object. Again, if *Humbuggery* consists in a *deception* or mistake as to the value of any Agricultural article, then the *thing*, as to the Multicaulis, lies with those who have undervalued it, and, by so doing, have prevented others from availing themselves of its wonderful advantages. Since none have ever embarked in the Multicaulis culture who (except some making foolish bargains of low prices a year before hand) have not realized great profits, how many, we may say, have been prevented by the short sighted senseless cry of humbuggery from realizing like profits? Or, in other words, how many have been humbugged, by the cry of humbuggery, out of the advantages of embarking in the profits of a beneficent source of natural wealth? But it is a curious phenomenon of human nature, seen in the progress of Multicaulis sales, that some men, of high standing too (at least in their own estimation) made much money in becoming humbugs in their own persons, if humbuggery be, as before said, *something* turning out *different* from what was *expected*. That is, these men published or publicly declared, the Multicaulis prices or speculation to be a mania or humbug, and shortly after, embarked, heart and hand, in the speculation themselves; as if their hypocritical

warnings were to deter others from a speculation from which they themselves anticipated great profits. And if the selling of trees at a low rate for 1840, be not some such doubly refined finesse, designed in no case, yet we think it will have, in some cases at least, a like effect, or that of producing a sort of panic among some holders of trees to sell lower for the greater profit of some speculators.

Instead, therefore, of comparing the Multicaulis trade with any real or supposed humbuggery, let us place it alongside of something with which it may carry some analogy. Suppose we take the Cotton trade in the United States and particularly in North Carolina. When first introduced into this State, the seed was high, and small lots only were cultivated. Like all recently introduced articles of Agriculture, it was viewed by many as a humbug that would certainly eventuate in the disappointment of the cultivator; or, that some would doubtless be bitten by venturing upon its culture. When whole fields began to appear, the strong impression on the public mind was that the market would *soon* be overstocked, and the article not worth raising very soon. But that *soon* we have seen has been extended to many years.

I have just heard an intelligent gentleman remark that, years since, when a boy, and first beholding fields of Cotton, and then the loaded bales going to market, he considered the world itself would soon be glutted with the superabundance of the article.

Now the circumstance of Cotton having to be planted yearly, and the Multicaulis continuing to grow indefinitely after once planted, should rather enhance the comparative value of the latter till the United States, in course of years, may be fully supplied.

So the Cotton Factory business, when first started, for instance near Petersburgh, was thought by many to be a humbug, or wild scheme of profit; but 25 and 30 per cent per annum realized, has silenced the common objection that we could not vie with England in Manufactures, because of higher wages here.

Yours and the Public's, with all due respect,

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax Co., N. C.

ON KEEPING SILK-WORM EGGS.—Immense quantities of silk-worm eggs have been lost this season by premature hatching. In one instance, upwards of one hundred ounces, that had been imported from France, and that had been kept since their arrival in this country in a refrigerator, at a temperature of 44 degrees, all hatched before there was any mulberry leaves to feed the worms with, and they were of course all lost. The unusual warm weather of the month of April caused much loss to those who kept their eggs in the usual way. These losses, however, though a present evil, will result in ultimate gain. They will prove from example what almost every body has heretofore refused to learn from precept, to wit: that silk-worm eggs must be constantly kept in a cold place, from the time they are laid till they are wanted for hatching; and that any exposure to warmth at any time during winter or early spring, will certainly start the growth of the embryo, and insure the premature, hatching of the eggs. Again and again has the writer of these remarks cautioned the public on this subject. The object of this paper now is to give a few hints that may be useful in securing eggs for another season,

In no event can imported eggs be depended upon for any thing more than raising a few worms for a future supply of eggs, because during the passage they are necessarily exposed to a warm temperature, and if they arrive safe, will certainly hatch soon afterwards; in which event but few can be saved, unless they happen to arrive after the leaves are developed, which is scarcely to be expected, as the warm weather would hatch them on the passage. It is probable that if they were imported in the fall, and immediately placed in an ice-house, and kept there steadily till wanted for hatching, they might be kept till the middle of May in this latitude, but not longer. Thousands of persons have now learned from experience that silk-worm eggs hatch as readily in an ice-house as any where else, if they have at any time previously been exposed to a warm temperature.

It is earnestly recommended that all persons who are fortunate enough to have silk-worms, select from the first formed cocoons a sufficient number to produce as many eggs as they may want for next year's use, and within three or four days after the eggs are laid place them securely in a very cold, dry cellar, or an ice-house, and there keep them steadily till wanted for hatching next season; they may then bring them out in such portions as they wish for successive crops during the season. Those kept in a cellar, however, during the fall, must be put into an ice-house before the first of February, or they cannot be kept from hatching in May.

G. B. SMITH.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

Soda.—A few ounces of soda will soften a hogshead of the hardest water. It is greatly superior to either pot or pearl ash, giving a delicate whitness to the linen, without the slightest injury, and it never, unless excess is used, in the least affects the hands.

Recipe for a sore Throat.—Take a glass of olive or sweet oil, and half a glass of spirits of turpentine; mix them well together, and rub the throat externally, wearing flannel round it at the same time. It proves most effectual when applied early.—*The Mirror.*

To remove Chilblains.—Take an ounce of white copperas, disolved in a quart of water, and occasionally applying it to the affected parts. This will ultimately remove the most obstinate chilblains. N. B. This application must be used before they break, otherwise it will do injury.

A salve made of carrots grated fine, simmered in lard till quite brown, and then separated by a strainer, is considered excellent for chilblains.

If a fellon or runround be coming on your finger, you can do nothing better than to soak it thoroughly in hot lye.

Lard which has been melted and cooled in fresh water four or five times in succession, and then simmered with sliced onions, and strained, makes a most excellent salve for wounds inflamed by taking cold.—*Frugal Housewife.*

To remove water spots from black crape veils.—If a drop of water fall upon black, transparent crape, it immediately turns it white, leaving a disfiguring mark. To remove this, spread the veil on the table, laying smoothly under the stain, a piece of old black silk. Then dip a camel's hair pencil into some good writing ink, and wet the white spot with it. Immediately, (and before the ink has time to dry,) wipe it off with an old piece of canton crape or something of similar soft texture, taking care to rub it crosswise of the crape. This process will cause the water stain entirely to disappear, and unless the ink is allowed to dry before it is wiped off, no mark will be seen on the place.

Sick Head-ache.—To remove an attack of the sick head-ache, a correspondent in one of the monthly journals, recommended the patient to take a spoonful of ginger mixed with a lump of sugar, in a tumbler three parts full of water, with the chill off; to sit for quarter of an hour, with his feet in water agreeably warm, and to apply a napkin wrung out with cold water to the temples or forehead, whichever appears the most affected.

Soap.—A French writer recommends the use of potatoes three-fourths boiled, as a substitute for soap. We can asure our readers, from long personal experience, that boiled potatoes cleans the hands as thoroughly and easily as common soap; they prevent the *chops* in the winter season, and keep the skin soft and healthy.—*Medical Intelligence.*

Pickled Beets.—The following method of preparing pickled beets has been so highly recommended to us, that we think it our duty to offer it to the ladies. Parboil some of the finest red beet roots in water; then cut them into a sauce-pan with some sliced horse-raddish, onions, shallots leaves, pounded ginger, beaten mace, white pepper, cloves, all-spice, and salt; and boil the whole in sufficient vinegar to cover it for at least a quarter of an hour. Strain the liquor from the ingredients, put the slices into a jar, pour the strained liquor over them, and if higher color be wanted, add a little powdered cochineal when the pickle is quite cold, and keep it closely covered with bladder or leather. A little oil may be poured on the top of this pickle which will assist the better to preserve it without prejudice to the beet root, which is commonly served up in oil, its own liquor, and a small quantity of powdered loaf sugar poured over it. Some also add mustard, but this is by no means necessary, and certainly does not improve the color of this fine pickle.—*Lit. Cab.*

A line of packet ships is about to go into operation at Charleston, to run monthly between that port and Liverpool. The Courier states that the merchants, who have the honor of originating this patriotic and public spirited enterprise, are Messrs. Jonathan Lucas, James Robertson & Co. and Higham, Fife & Co.

TOBACCO.—A letter dated London, Sept. 10, published in the Lychburg Virginian, says:—We hope for a demand from our manufacturers next month, and we think all the dry, good Tobacco will be wanted. Common kinds of stemmed promise badly.

Another letter dated Liverpool, Sept. 18, says:—But little has been done in Tobacco until last week, when a buyer from Belgium appeared; and took 320 hhds. chiefly Virginia, at 4d, and thus cleared the market of all the trash. Since then we have begun to sample the cargo of the Powhatan, the first from Virginia this season; and so far it has more than justified the reports from Virginia of the inferiority of the crop. It is dry, but of a dull, dirty, mud or mouse-color —destitute of smell or flavor—one-tenth is not worth the duty—it is narrow—and much of it full of sand, &c.—In consequence of this expose, an advance of 1d upon old leaf, and 1½d upon old strips is demanded, and will in our opinion be obtained.

September 19.—The sale of Tobacco from the 1st inst. to this date have been 541 hhds. viz: 298 hhds. Va. leaf, 42 stemmed, 81 Ky. leaf, 120 stemmed, of which ten were taken for Ireland, 185 for home use, and 346 for exportation. The first cargo from Virginia is in course of being sampled, and, so far as yet seen, both leaf and stemmed are of a very low description, ordinary, poor in quality, dark and dull in color, though dry, ill-cured, and can never give satisfaction to manufacturers. The market is dull, and likely for sometime to continue so. The stock contains all the arrivals to this day, and to a far greater extent than almost ever known at the same period of the year may the crop be said to have been already received.

Stock of Tobacco in Liverpool.

In warehouse, 29th Aug. 1839,	8,004 hhds.	
Imported from 1st to 19th Sept.	1,981	
		9,985
Delivered from 1st to 19th Sept.		419
Stock on that day,		9,565
In warehouse, 30th Aug. 1838,	3,653	
Imported from 1st to 28th Sept.	2,225	
		5,878
Delivered from 1st to 28 Sept.		783
Stock on that day,		5,096

Prices.—James River leaf faded, 4d; ordinary sound 7d; middling 8 to 8½; good, 9 to 10; stemmed, middling 12 to 13; good 13; fine 14; Kentucky leaf 4 to 8½; stemmed 12 to 13½.

National Intelligencer Correspondence—New York, Oct. 18.

The Boston banks are firm—They are doing their best to weather the storm, but it is not yet a settled conviction in men's minds that the risk of suspension there is over. The pressure on the money market is intense, and the banks cannot relieve it. Failures are taking place, and there is no power of averting more. They who are solvent there, and need money to meet their obligations, cannot get it. There is no relief for them at home. There is no pay for them abroad but at frightful sacrifices.

The struggle of the banks and the mercantile community here is yet going on. Our newspapers nearly all aver that the banks will hold out. Whatever honorable effort, mercantile principle, devotion, and sacrifice can do, will be done. But one class, the banks or the merchants, must soon yield, for both cannot persevere. Failures must inevitably take place, many and important, unless the banks, by next week, can extend their line of discounts. That they can extend and sustain themselves, amid the present agitation and want of confidence, is almost an impossibility. I doubt whether they will seriously attempt extension, though they talk of it. If they do not, they will go on. They are safe, it seems to me, as they are. Their position now is considered impregnable. It is not possible for their circulation to hurt them; and, unless something more extraordinary in the rate of exchange takes place than we now know of, prior to the departure of the Liverpool, their depositors will make no serious drafts upon them.

October 19.—The Liverpool leaves to-day at 2 o'clock, but the rain has poured down with so much violence that it is difficult to get at the state of affairs. There has been an abundant supply of bills on London at 109 and 109½, and this has very much lessened the expected export of specie. The insurance officers to-day, however, have been visited by many persons, in order to effect insurance, which somewhat increases the amount it was presumed would be exported.

U. S. Bank stock is from 76 to 73½. The pressure upon the money market continues to be intolerably severe.

A number of factors and merchants of New Orleans, whose business is principally confined to the sale of Produce coming from the sections of country bordering on the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Rivers, and adjacent thereto, have issued a circular, dated Aug 27, in which they state that they deem it their duty for the protection of their own interests, to make an additional charge of two and half per cent. commission, for all sales effected on time, which will be commenced on the first day of November next.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Baltimore Market.—*Tobacco*—The market has been quite animated this week, and a very fair business has been done. In consequence of the suspension of specie payments, and the belief that the rate of foreign exchange would rise considerably, holders of Maryland Tobacco advanced their rates, and all operations were suspended. Advices from Europe, shewing more briskness in the article and an improvement in prices, induced shippers again to enter the market, and the transactions in Maryland Tobacco since Monday last, comprise about 1000 hhds. principally of the lower qualities, the good and fine description being entirely neglected. The bulk of the sales was at $4,50a6,50, with an occasional small lot at $7a7,50. We quote inferior Maryland $4a4,50; common $4,75a6; middling $6,50a7,50; good $8a9; and fine and leafy $10a12. We hear of nothing doing in Ohio Tobacco. The inspections of the week comprise 490 hhds. Maryland; and 139 hhds. Ohio—total 629 hhds.

Cattle.—The market has been very well supplied with Beef cattle during the week, and prices are about the same as those paid last week, viz: from $6,50 to 8 per 100 lbs. according to quality. Live Hogs are selling at $9.—*American, Saturday.*

Tuesday, Oct. 22.—Grain.—Wheats are still on the advance, good to prime reds having sold yesterday at $1,25 to $1,30, and good white at $1,38 per bushel. Two ships, the Leila and Emperor, are taking in full cargoes of flour and grain for England.

Flour.—Sales of Howard street Flour were made from stores on Saturday at $6,25, and occasionally at $6,37½. Sales to-day at $6,25, which we quote as the current store price. The wagon price is $6. Sales of City Mills Flour on Saturday at $6,25. No transactions to-day, and market dull. No stock of moment.

We quote old white Corn at 72a73c, and old yellow at 73 a74c. New Corn is appearing in market, and sells at 58a65 cents, according to its condition. We quote Rye at 70a75c, and Oats at 33a34c.—*ib.*

At New York, last week, the sales of Cotton were 2300 bales, at the prices previously established, 10a14¼c. being the extremes. The sales were chiefly for export. Flour closed dull—Western Canal at $6,12a25; Ohio, $6a6,12; 1000 bbls. Georgetown sold for export at $6,25, cash; and on Saturday Gennessee was offered for $6, with few buyers; Rye flour $4,25a37; Corn Meal $1,37; 1500 bushels Virginia wheat, not prime, sold at 120c; 5000 bushels Foreign Rye sold at about 75c; Northern 77a78c; 3000 bushels N. Orleans Corn sold at 73c; Northern yellow at 80c. 56 lbs. Nothing to report in Hemp. North County Turpentine sold at $2,75a87, and Wilmington at $3,25. Rice dull at $3,75a4. Spirits inactive. Tobacco inactive. The New York Express, of Saturday, says:—"We learn that in New York city alone, about 50,000 barrels of flour have been inspected during the present week. The shipments will be very heavy, and notwithstanding the advanced price, the article is purchased with eagerness, and hurried from the country with all possible despatch."

At Philadelphia, Oct. 19.—The Flour market opened on Monday at $6 per bbl. but the receipts continuing light, with a good demand, prices subsequently advanced to $6,50, at which rates, full 5000 bbls. have been taken for export. Fair sales have also been made for city use at the same price. The stocks are now nearly exhausted, and the receipts are light. Rye Flour—Sales at $4 per bbl. establishes an advance. Corn Meal—sales in bbls. at $4; 200 hhds. sold at $18 each, for Brandywine. Stock very light.

The advance in flour has produced a corresponding advance in wheat, and the aggregate sales have been extensive, amounting to 18a20,000 bushels, at $1,10 to 1,25 per bushel, for fair to prime reds, including a lot of prime Virginia, at $1,30 in store. We quote the range to-day at $1,23a1,27 per bushel. Rye—sales of Pennsylvania at 73a75c per bushel. Corn—sales of white at 69 to 71½, and flat yellow at 73 a 74½ cents.—Demand good. Oats—large sales of Southern at 34 a33c per bushel. 1500 bushels malt sold at 90c per bushel. But little enquiry for Hemp. A sale of fair quality Kentucky at $120 per ton, 6 mos.

Tobacco.—The demand has been limited. The week's sales comprise some small lots of Kentuky, at from 10½ to 12½c. per lb. and a lot of 50 bales Cuba at 19c, on time.

Cattle.—There has been no change in the price of beef cattle, and about 500 head have been taken at $7 to 8,50 per 100 lbs. Cows—sales at $25 to 35 per head, with a moderate demand. Hogs—sales to the extent of 480 head at $7 to 8,50. Sheep—sales of 1400 head at $1,25 to 2,25 for lambs, and $2 to 4,25 for ordinary to fair quality sheep.

At Alexandria, Saturday, sales of red wheat were made at 121c, and corn sold at 71c.

At Georgetown, Saturday, flour sold at $5,81½a5,87½.

At Pittsburg, Tuesday, flour sold from wagons at $3¾; wheat 65a70c; oats 22c; whiskey, 31½a32c for common, and 45c for rectified.

At Cincinnati, on the 16th, sales of flour were made at $3 7-8; the stock was light, and if supplies were not soon received, holders looked for an advance. Wheat was 68a70c, [illegible] 33c. Good keg butter was dull at 18a20c. Nothing in bacon or pork.

At Wilmington, (N. C.) on Tuesday, Turpentine sold at $2,52, being a slight advance, caused by light receipts, the river being too low for rafts to get down. Tar declined to $1,54, and demand lessened. Timber rafts advanced considerably, and sales made of common quality at $6 per M.

At Richmond, for the week ending Friday, there was but little business done, money affairs engrossing all attention. Flour advanced and sales made of country at $6,6¼a6¾, being an advance on last week's prices of 75a1,25c. The receipts were unusually small. There was very little done in Tobacco, which was stationary in almost all respects. Wheat 110 a115c; Corn 60a65; Oats 30a35; Whiskey 35a37½c.

At Norfolk, Friday, Flour was $5 3-4a6¼. There is plenty of Bacon in market and sales very heavy at 10a12½. A lot of prime Cotton sold at 10½a11½c.

We have New Orleans dates to the 10th inst. There was no change in the general business of the city. In the Cotton market there was a good business done for the season of the year—the sales from the 3d to the 10th amounted to between 5 and 6000 bales, at full price. The purchases were principally for Havre, and northern markets. Enquiry was generally for good and fair qualities, inferior was not much sought after. Flour $6a6¾; and in provisions generally no alteration. Corn 55a58c; Oats 40a43c.

GREAT SALES OF MORUS MULTICAULIS.

212,000 TREES.

The subscribers will sell at public sale, in Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, on Thursday the 14th day of November next, 212,000 GENUINE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

These Trees have all been grown in Caroline County, Maryland, and are in good order and of a *very* superior quality, ranging from three to seven and eight feet in height, and well branched. Few of them are to be surpassed by any in market.

They will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, the terms of sale being one third of the purchase money in cash and the rest in 3 and 6 months with approved security.

Persons from a distance wishing to supply themselves, will find it to their advantage to attend. Denton (the place of sale) is easily accessible by means of steamboats running regularly to Easton, Wye Landing and Centreville, with all of which places there is constant communications. And vessels plying regularly from this to Baltimore and Philadelphia will furnish easy facility for removing the trees, which may be purchased for distant markets.

DR. GEO. T. MARTIN,
THOMAS BURCHENAL,
ED. B. HARDCASTLE,
WILLIAM BAILEY,
JOHN A. SANGSTON.
J. C. TALBOTT,
JAMES SANGSTON

Denton, Oct. 19, 1839. oc 23—4t$2½

BEDFORD PIGS FOR SALE.

The subscriber can furnish if called for soon, a few pairs of Bedford Pigs, as well as several of the same breed crossed with the Mackay, all of them farrowed in the course of last month. To show the estimation in which these hogs are justly held, it may not be amiss to state, that I have received applications for them during the present season from six different states and the District of Columbia. I will also sell if desired two breeding SOWS of the same blood. J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Me. Oct. 11, 1838. oc 23 2t*

FOR SALE—NORTH DEVON CATTLE.

2 fine BULLS, 3 years old; 2 fine COWS, 4 years old; 4 fine HEIFERS, 2 and 3 years old. The above stock will be sold on reasonable terms to any one purchasing the whole.

Also, 4 fine DAIRY COWS, 7-8 DURHAM short-horn, with their calves (3 heifers and 1 bull) got by the imported bull 'Juniat.' These cows are now in calf to the imported Durham bull Llewelyn. oc 23 J. S. SKINNER & SON.

ROHAN POTATOES.

The subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends that they will receive in a few days five barrels of these prolific POTATOES, raised by Caleb N. Bement, Esq. at his celebrated Three Hills Farm near Albany. oc 22 J. S. SKINNER & SON.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For Sale nearly or quite TWO MILLIONS of Morus Multicaulis cuttings of remarkably well grown and well matured wood; a large proportion from roots one and two years old. The trees are very superior, generally from 6 to 10 feet high, growing on dry sandy land, in rows from 4 to 8 feet apart, and standing, generally, at from 2 to 3 feet in the row. Main stems and branches, will be sold together, and rather than refuse a good offer, the roots will also be sold. It is estimated that the lot will yield from four to five hundred thousand cuttings an inch and quarter, or more in circumference. Such cuttings, as I know from last spring's experience, grow almost as certainly as rooted plants, even with bad management in an unfavorable season, more especially when grown themselves from rooted plants, as is the case with many of those here offered. It is confidently believed that very few if any lots of trees are for sale in the country which afford so large a number of so good cuttings. They are worth visiting from a distance by a person wishing to purchase so great a number of trees or cuttings of prime quality. The present price is 12½ cents per foot, or 2 cents per bud. A reasonable deduction would be made to a purchaser of the whole lot. The field on which the trees stand is within a few hundred yards of the Cheraw boat landing from which there is regular steamboat communication with George Town and Charleston.

The postage must be paid on all letters on the subject, or they will not be attended to. M. MACLEAN.

Cheraw, S. C. October 4th, 1839. oc 17 3t$2

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from $33 to $110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gideon Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,
au 21 Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS.

Having made arrangements with the Patentee to that effect I am now prepared to make 'Murray's Portable Tobacco Prizes' to order. The price of a Prize with the improved cast screw is $150, one with the best wrought screw $223. They will be delivered at Queen Anne, Mount Pleasant, Pig Point, Baltimore, or on board the Steam Boat Patuxent, for an additonal $10. Should the Prize not please, the purchaser can return it by paying one Dollar for every Hhd. he has packed with it. In no case will a prize be furnished, except with the understanding that it is not to be lent or hired out.

Should the Prize be wanted for the use of more than one person, it will be at an enhanced price. Terms, Cash or an approved draft at 60 or 90 days on the delivery of the Prize.

Address through the West River post office to Alexander I. Murray, or to the subscriber. JOS. BUCEY.

West River, A. A. County. oc 2 2m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durding & Co. encouraged by the favors shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price $25 They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at $3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at $3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Balimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. may 29

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

25,000 trees for sale, either in quantities, or all together, and to be delivered at any time that may best suit the purchaser. They are from imported cuttings of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, were planted in May last, and are of the most vigorous growth, measuring from 3 to 5 feet in height, with large collateral branches.

Purchasers are invited to call and see them, at the residence of Gen. Morgan Lewis, Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, state of New. York, where the owner lives, as he thinks they will not suffer by a comparison with any in the United States. Sept. 18—6t

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Cheapside. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repairedbv any country smith. My tf R. M. I'ANSON, Agent.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

For sale, from 15,000 to 20,000 trees from cuttings planted 1st February last. They are in rows 5 feet apart, and 18 inches from tree to tree—From being planted so wide, and having had careful cultivation, they are now uncommonly fine, most of the trees being from 7 to 8 feet high, and so filled with branches as to completely shut up the 5 feet alleys, presenting to the eye a field of the most dense and rich vegetation. They are within 500 yards of a convenient landing. Apply to JOHN MILNE,

Aug. 26, 1839.—Sep. 4—9t* Beaufort, South Carolina.